

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO  
EASTERN DIVISION**

**ADAM SAVETT**, individually and on  
behalf of all others similarly situated,

*Plaintiff,*

v.

**GREAT AMERICAN POWER, LLC**, a  
Pennsylvania limited liability company,

*Defendants.*

Case No. :

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT AND DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff Adam Savett (“Savett” or “Plaintiff”) brings this Class Action Complaint and Demand for Jury Trial (“Complaint”) against Defendant Great American Power, LLC (“Great American Power”) to: (1) stop its practice of placing calls using “an artificial or prerecorded voice” to the telephones of consumers nationwide without their prior express written consent; and (2) obtain redress for all persons injured by its conduct. Plaintiff Savett alleges as follows upon personal knowledge as to himself and his own acts and experiences and, as to all other matters, upon information and belief, including investigation conducted by his attorneys.

**PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff Adam Savett is a natural person and resident of Cuyahoga County, Ohio.
2. Defendant Great American Power is a limited liability company organized and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Great American

Power systemically and continuously conducts business throughout this District, the State of Ohio, and the United States. Great American Power is registered to do business in Ohio with the Secretary of State and the Public Utility Commission. Great American Power can be served through its registered agent, Incorp Services, Inc., located at 9435 Waterstone Boulevard, Suite 140, Cincinnati, Ohio 45249.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as the action arises under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.* (the “TCPA”), which is a federal statute.

4. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant because Defendant solicits significant consumer business in this District, has entered into contracts in this District, and a significant portion of the unlawful conduct alleged in this Complaint occurred in, and/or was directed, to this District. Specifically, Plaintiff received the prerecorded call at issue on his residential telephone in this District.

5. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) because Great American Power conducts a significant amount of business within this District and because the wrongful conduct giving rise to this case occurred in, and/or was directed to, this District. Venue is additionally proper because Plaintiff resides in this District.

### **COMMON ALLEGATIONS OF FACT**

6. Great American Power is a certified supplier in the Ohio Energy Choice Program, offering electricity and natural gas to consumers in Ohio.

7. In recent years, energy suppliers such as Great American Power have turned to unsolicited telemarketing to increase their customer bases. Widespread

telemarketing is a primary method by which Great American Power solicits new customers.

8. In pursuit of this goal, a company called New Wave Power, LLC (“New Wave”) initiated prerecorded telemarketing calls to the residential telephone numbers of Plaintiff and the Class to promote Great American Power in violation of the TCPA. Great American Power hired New Wave to originate new customers and is liable for its illegal telemarketing conduct.

9. The TCPA prohibits companies, such as Great American Power, from placing calls using an artificial or prerecorded voice (“prerecorded calls”) when making calls to residential telephones without first obtaining consent.

10. Great American Power has violated, and continues to violate, the TCPA and its implementing regulations by placing, or having placed on its behalf, prerecorded calls to residential telephone subscribers (a) who have not expressly consented to receiving such calls and/or (b) who have expressly requested **not** to receive such calls.

11. As Congress recognized:

Many customers are outraged over the proliferation of intrusive, nuisance calls to their homes from telemarketers.... Banning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.<sup>1</sup>

12. Senator Larry Pressler, one of the original drafters of the TCPA, explained the need for the TCPA by observing that “[u]nlike other communications media, the telephone commands our instan[t] attention. Junk mail can be thrown away. Television

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<sup>1</sup> Pub. L. No. 102-243 § 2(6, 12) (1991), codified at 47 U.S.C. § 227.

commercials can be turned off. The telephone demands to be answered.” 137 Cong. Rec. S18785 (daily ed. Nov. 27, 1991) (statement of Sen. Pressler).

13. As explained by the Federal Communications Commission (“FCC”)<sup>2</sup>, the TCPA requires “*prior express written consent* for all autodialed or prerecorded telemarketing calls to wireless numbers and residential lines.” *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, CG No. 02-278, FCC 12-21, 27 FCC Rcd. 1830 ¶ 2 (Feb. 15, 2012).

14. Yet, in violation of this rule, Defendant fails to obtain any prior express written consent to place prerecorded calls to consumers’ residential telephone numbers.

15. In response to the liability risk associated with the TCPA, numerous commercially available services exist to help companies that call others using prerecorded voices, such as Defendant, to identify residential subscribers and otherwise ensure that calls are only made to consenting consumers. For instance, companies such as Infutor, Nextmark List, and Contact Center Compliance advertise their ability to instantly identify and flag disconnected telephone numbers from residential telephone number data lists on a recurring basis (such as weekly or monthly). This type of service can identify disconnected numbers before they are recycled, thereby alerting mobile marketers that any consent associated with those telephone numbers has been terminated.

16. Despite the FCC’s ruling, the industry guidelines, and the commercial availability of programs that help callers filter out non-consenting numbers, Defendant

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<sup>2</sup> The FCC is the federal agency given the administrative authority to interpret and enforce the TCPA. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2).

fails to take the necessary steps to ensure that its prerecorded calls are placed only to consenting recipients.

17. Rather, to increase revenue and skirt additional costs, Defendant simply ignores the law when contacting individuals via prerecorded calls to their residential telephones.

18. Indeed, Great American Power has already been sued multiple times for alleged TCPA violations,<sup>3</sup> and has entered into a number of settlements with state regulators regarding allegedly misleading or deceptive marketing practices.<sup>4</sup>

19. Great American Power's marketing practices have long been under scrutiny. Since 2013, Great American Power has entered into at least three settlements regarding sales and marketing practices with the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission alone.<sup>5</sup>

20. Defendant knows or should know that its prerecorded calls are placed to non-consenting residential telephone subscribers. Ultimately, Defendant is responsible for verifying telephone number ownership and obtaining consent before placing prerecorded calls to residential telephone subscribers.

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<sup>3</sup> See *Frey v. Great American Power, LLC et ano.*, No. 1:19-cv-02450 (N.D. Ga. filed May 29, 2019); *Lechuga v. Great American Power, LLC*, No. 1:19-cv-05989 (N.D. Ill. filed Sept. 6, 2019).

<sup>4</sup> See e.g. "PUC Fines Great American Power LLC \$10,000 for Violations Regarding Marketing Practices" available at [http://www.puc.pa.gov/about\\_puc/press\\_releases.aspx?ShowPR=3235](http://www.puc.pa.gov/about_puc/press_releases.aspx?ShowPR=3235); "PUC Approves Settlement with Great American Power LLC; Directs Revisions to Electric Supplier's Marketing and Sales Practices" available at [http://www.puc.pa.gov/about\\_puc/press\\_releases.aspx?ShowPR=3846](http://www.puc.pa.gov/about_puc/press_releases.aspx?ShowPR=3846)

<sup>5</sup> *Id.* See also "PUC Approves Settlement Agreement with Great American Power LLC Concerning Company's Sales and Marketing Practices" available at [http://www.puc.pa.gov/about\\_puc/press\\_releases.aspx?ShowPR=4239](http://www.puc.pa.gov/about_puc/press_releases.aspx?ShowPR=4239)

21. Defendant was, and is, aware that its unsolicited prerecorded calls were, and are, unauthorized as it fails to obtain prior express written consent before placing those calls to consumers. Ultimately, consumers are forced to bear the costs of receiving these unsolicited prerecorded calls.

22. By placing the unsolicited prerecorded calls at issue in this Complaint, Defendant caused Plaintiff and the other members of the Class actual harm and cognizable legal injury. This includes the aggravation, nuisance, and invasions of privacy that result from the sending and receipt of such prerecorded calls, a loss of value realized for the monies consumers paid to their carriers for the receipt of such prerecorded calls, and a loss of the use and enjoyment of their phones, including wear and tear to the related data, memory, software, hardware, and battery components, among other harms.

23. In response to Defendant's unlawful conduct, Plaintiff filed this action seeking (a) an injunction requiring Defendant to cease all unsolicited prerecorded calling activities and, (b) an award of actual or statutory damages to the members of the Class under the TCPA, together with costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

#### **FACTS SPECIFIC TO PLAINTIFF ADAM SAVETT**

24. Plaintiff Savett is the registered account owner and regular user of a voice over internet protocol (VoIP) telephone number 610-xxx-4550.

25. On October 4, 2019 at 6:26 pm, Plaintiff received an unsolicited, pre-recorded phone call on his VoIP telephone number from, or on behalf, of Defendant.

26. The October 4, 2019 call used a pre-recorded voice and stated that New Wave was calling to offer Plaintiff discounted electricity and natural gas.

27. Plaintiff pressed “1” to speak with a live person and was connected with one of New Wave’s telephone representatives.

28. New Wave’s phone representative asked Plaintiff for his electricity billing account number, asked if Plaintiff received any government assistance with his electric bill, confirmed that Great American Power would be the electricity supplier, and provided Great American Power’s customer service phone number.

29. Plaintiff has never provided prior express written consent to Defendant to receive prerecorded calls to him on the 610-xxx-4550 number.

30. Defendant failed to obtain prior express written consent that included, as required by 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(f)(8)(i) a “clear and conspicuous” disclosure informing the person signing that:

(A) By executing the agreement, such person authorizes the seller to deliver or cause to be delivered to the signatory telemarketing calls using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice; and

(B) The person is not required to sign the agreement (directly or indirectly), or agree to enter into such an agreement as a condition of purchasing any property, goods, or services.

31. By placing the prerecorded calls as alleged herein, Defendant has caused consumers actual harm in the form of annoyance, nuisance, and invasion of privacy. In addition, the prerecorded call disturbed Plaintiff’s use and enjoyment of his phone, in addition to the wear and tear on the phone’s hardware (including the phone’s battery) and the consumption of memory on Plaintiff’s phone.

32. In order to redress these injuries, Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and the other members of the Class, brings suit under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act,

47 U.S.C. § 227, *et seq.*, which prohibits unsolicited prerecorded calls to residential telephones.

33. On behalf of the Class, Plaintiff seeks an injunction requiring Defendants to cease all unsolicited pre-recorded calling activities and an award of actual or statutory damages to the class members, together with costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.

#### **GREAT AMERICAN POWER'S LIABILITY FOR TELEMARKETING CALLS**

34. Great American Power is a "person," as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).

35. The FCC is tasked with promulgating rules and orders related to enforcement of the TCPA. *See* 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2).

36. The FCC has explained that its "rules generally establish that the party on whose behalf a solicitation is made bears ultimate responsibility for any violations." *See In re Rules & Regulations Implementing the TCPA*, 10 FCC Rcd. 12391, 12397 (1995).

37. In its January 4, 2008 ruling, the FCC reiterated that a company on whose behalf a telephone call is made bears the responsibility for any violations. *In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the TCPA*, CG Docket No. 02-278, FCC 07-232, Declaratory Ruling, ¶ 10 (Jan. 4, 2008) (specifically recognizing "on behalf of" liability in the context of an autodialed or prerecorded message call sent to a consumer by a third party on another entity's behalf under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)).

38. On May 9, 2013, the FCC confirmed this principle in a Declaratory Ruling holding that sellers such as Great American Power may not avoid liability by outsourcing telemarketing:

[A]llowing the seller to avoid potential liability by outsourcing its telemarketing activities to unsupervised third parties would leave consumers in many cases without an effective remedy for telemarketing intrusions. This would particularly be so if the telemarketers were



judgment proof, unidentifiable, or located outside the United States, as is often the case. Even where third-party telemarketers are identifiable, solvent, and amenable to judgment limiting liability to the telemarketer that physically places the call would make enforcement in many cases substantially more expensive and less efficient, since consumers (or law enforcement agencies) would be required to sue each marketer separately in order to obtain effective relief. As the FTC noted, because “[s]ellers may have thousands of ‘independent’ marketers, suing one or a few of them is unlikely to make a substantive difference for consumer privacy.”

*In re Joint Petition Filed by DISH Network*, 28 FCC Rcd. 6574, 6588 (¶ 37) (2013)

(“May 2013 FCC Ruling”) (internal citations omitted).

39. More specifically, the May 2013 FCC Ruling held that, even in the absence of evidence of a formal contractual relationship between the seller and the telemarketer, a seller is liable for telemarketing calls if the telemarketer “has apparent (if not actual) authority” to make the calls. *Id.* at 6586 (¶ 34).

40. The May 2013 FCC Ruling rejected a narrow view of TCPA liability, including the assertion that a seller’s liability requires a finding of formal agency and immediate direction and control over the third-party who placed the telemarketing call. *Id.* at 6587 n.107.

41. The May 2013 FCC Ruling further clarifies the circumstances under which a telemarketer has apparent authority:

[A]pparent authority may be supported by evidence that the seller allows the outside sales entity access to information and systems that normally would be within the seller’s exclusive control, including: access to detailed information regarding the nature and pricing of the seller’s products and services or to the seller’s customer information. The ability by the outside sales entity to enter consumer information into the seller’s sales or customer systems, as well as the authority to use the seller’s trade name, trademark and service mark may also be relevant. It may also be persuasive that the seller approved, wrote or reviewed the outside entity’s telemarketing scripts. Finally, a seller would be responsible under the TCPA for the unauthorized conduct of a third-party telemarketer that is otherwise authorized to market on the seller’s behalf if the seller knew (or

reasonably should have known) that the telemarketer was violating the TCPA on the seller's behalf and the seller failed to take effective steps within its power to force the telemarketer to cease that conduct.

*Id.* at 6592 (¶ 46)

42. Great American Power is legally responsible for ensuring that the company that made the calls complied with the TCPA, even if Great American Power did not itself make the calls.

43. Great American Power knowingly and actively accepted business that originated through the illegal telemarketing calls from the company that made the calls.

44. In fact, Great American Power accepted the business stemming from illegal calls made by New Wave even though it had previously received complaints alleging that the third parties working on its behalf were violating the TCPA.

45. Despite these facts, Great American Power has continued to fail to monitor the third parties operating on its behalf.

46. By hiring a company to make calls on its behalf, Great American Power “manifest[ed] assent to another person ... that the agent shall act on the principal's behalf and subject to the principal's control” as described in the Restatement (Third) of Agency.

47. Moreover, Great American Power maintained interim control over the actions of the party that made the calls.

48. For example, Great American Power had absolute control over whether, and under what circumstances, it would accept a customer.

49. Furthermore, Great American Power had day-to-day control over the actions of the calling party, including the ability to prohibit it from using a pre-recorded message to contact potential customers of Great American Power.

50. Additionally, Great American Power restricted the geographic location of the calls made by the company promoting Great American Power.

51. Great American Power also gave interim instructions to the company that made the calls by providing the volume of calling and contracts it would purchase.

52. Moreover, Great American Power instructed the calling party to transfer potential customers over to a third-party verification company that Great American Power had hired to complete the sign-up process.

53. In other words, Great American Power allows its vendors to bind Great American Power in contract following an illegal telemarketing call, such as the ones Plaintiff received.

54. Finally, the May 2013 FCC Ruling states that called parties may obtain “evidence of these kinds of relationships ... through discovery, if they are not independently privy to such information.” *Id.* at 6592-593 (¶ 46). Moreover, evidence of circumstances pointing to apparent authority on behalf of the telemarketer “should be sufficient to place upon the seller the burden demonstrating that a reasonable consumer would not sensibly assume that the telemarketer was acting as the seller’s authorized agent.” *Id.* at 6593 (¶ 46).

### **CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

55. Plaintiff brings this action pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(b)(2) and 23(b)(3) on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated and seeks certification of the following Class:

**Robocall No Consent Class:** All persons in the United States who from a date four years prior to the filing of the initial complaint to the present: (1) Defendants (or a third person acting on behalf of Defendants) called; (2) on the person's residential telephone number using an artificial or prerecorded voice; and (3) for whom Defendants lacked prior express consent to call that residential telephone number at the time the call was made.

56. The following people are excluded from the Class: (1) any Judge or Magistrate presiding over this action and members of their families; (2) Defendant, Defendant's subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which the Defendant or its parents have a controlling interest, and its current or former employees, officers and directors; (3) persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the Class; (4) persons whose claims in this matter have been finally adjudicated on the merits or otherwise released; (5) Plaintiff's counsel and Defendant's counsel; and (6) the legal representatives, successors, and assigns of any such excluded persons.

57. Plaintiff anticipates the need to amend the definition of the Class following class discovery, including discovery revealing the manner by which Defendant claims it obtained prior express consent to place autodialed and/or pre-recorded calls to the Plaintiff.

58. **Numerosity:** The exact number of members within the Class is unknown and not available to Plaintiff at this time, but it is clear that individual joinder is impracticable. On information and belief, Defendant has placed unsolicited calls to hundreds or thousands of consumers who fall into the definition of the Class. Members of the Class can be identified through Defendants' records.

59. **Typicality:** Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of other members of the Class in that Plaintiff and the members of the Class sustained damages arising out of Defendant's uniform wrongful conduct, namely its unauthorized telemarketing calls. Plaintiff is a member of the Class defined herein, and if Plaintiff is able to recover for the claims set forth in this Complaint, then the other members of the Class will have a right to recover as well.

60. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class and has retained counsel competent and experienced in complex class actions, including class actions under the TCPA and related statutes. Plaintiff has no conflicts with, or interests antagonistic to, those of the Class, and Defendant has no defenses unique to Plaintiff.

61. **Commonality and Predominance:** There are many questions of law and fact common to the claims of Plaintiff and the Class, and those questions predominate over any questions that may affect individual members of the Class. Common questions for the Class include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- a) Whether Great American Power is liable for the conduct of its third-party vendor;
- b) Whether Defendant made calls, or had calls made on its behalf and for its benefit, with a prerecorded message;
- c) Whether Defendant's conduct constitutes a violation of the TCPA;
- d) Whether Defendant utilized an artificial or prerecorded voice to place calls to members of the Class;
- e) Whether members of the Class are entitled to statutory and treble damages based on the willfulness of Defendant's conduct;

- f) Whether Defendant obtained prior express consent to contact any class members;
- g) Whether Defendant's calls constitute telemarketing or were dual purpose messages; and
- h) To the extent Defendant's conduct does not constitute telemarketing, whether Defendant obtained prior express oral consent to contact any class members.

62. **Superiority:** This case is also appropriate for class certification because class proceedings are superior to all other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy. Joinder of all parties is impracticable, and the damages suffered by the individual members of the Class will likely be relatively small, especially given the burden and expense of individual prosecution of the complex litigation necessitated by Defendant's actions. Thus, it would be virtually impossible for the individual members of the Class to obtain effective relief from Defendant's misconduct. Even if members of the Class could sustain such individual litigation, it would still not be preferable to a class action. Individual litigation would increase the delay and expense to all parties due to the complex legal and factual controversies presented in this Complaint. By contrast, a class action presents far fewer management difficulties and provides the benefits of single adjudication, economy of scale, and comprehensive supervision by a single Court. Economies of time, effort and expense will be fostered and uniformity of decisions ensured.

63. Adequate notice can be given to the members of the Class directly using information maintained in Defendant's records or through notice by publication.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**Telephone Consumer Protection Act**  
**(Violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227)**  
**(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Robocall No Consent Class)**

64. Plaintiff incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

65. Defendant and/or its agents placed unsolicited calls to residential telephone numbers belonging to Plaintiff and the other members of the Robocall No Consent Class.

66. These calls were made without the prior express written consent of the Plaintiff and the other members of the Robocall No Consent Class to receive such calls.

67. These calls, including those to Plaintiff, utilized an artificial or prerecorded voice.

68. To the extent prior written express consent was required, Defendant failed to obtain prior written express consent that disclosed to the consumer that agreeing to receive pre-recorded calls was not a condition of purchase or use of any goods or service. Neither was oral consent provided.

69. To the extent Great American Power's agent, New Wave, placed the calls at issue, Great American Power's agent acted with actual or apparent authority and/or in accordance with a contract between Great American Power and its agent, New Wave. Great American Power's agent acted under Great American Power's control and for Great American Power's benefit and/or with Great American Power's knowledge and approval. Great American Power controlled its agent and knew about, and received the benefits of, the agent's calling activities. Great American Power ratified the agent's conduct with respect to the placing of such calls.

70. Defendant has, therefore, violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B). As a result of Defendant's conduct, Plaintiff and the other members of the Robocall No Consent Class are each entitled to, under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B), a minimum of \$500.00 in damages for each violation of such act.

71. In the event that the Court determines that Defendant's conduct was wilful and knowing, it may, under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C), treble the amount of statutory damages recoverable by Plaintiff and the other members of the Robocall No Consent Class.

### **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Adam Savett, individually and on behalf of the Class, prays for the following relief:

1. An order certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class as defined above; appointing Savett as the representative of the Class and appointing his attorneys as Class Counsel;
2. An award of actual and statutory damages to be paid into a common fund for the benefit of Plaintiff and the Class;
3. An order declaring that Defendant's actions, as set out above, violate the TCPA;
4. An order requiring Defendant to disgorge any ill-gotten funds acquired as a result of its unlawful telephone calling practices;
5. An order requiring Defendant to identify any third-party involved in the prerecorded calling as set out above, as well as the terms of any contract or compensation arrangement it has with such third parties;



6. An injunction requiring Defendant to cease all unsolicited prerecorded calling activities, and otherwise protecting the interests of the Class;
7. An injunction prohibiting Defendant from contracting with any third-party for marketing purposes until it establishes and implements policies and procedures for ensuring the third-party's compliance with the TCPA;
8. An award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to be paid out of the common fund prayed for above; and
9. Such further and other relief as the Court deems necessary.

### **JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff requests a trial by jury of all claims that can be so tried.

**ADAM SAVETT**, individually and on behalf of a Class of similarly situated individuals

Dated: January 8, 2020

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